THE DAILY AMERICAN ORGAN Is published every afternoon, (except Sunday,) at the corner of Louisiana avenue and Teuth street, and is delivered to city subscribers (payable to the car-riors) at 10 cents per week. Single copies, 2 cents. Mail subscribers, \$5.00 per annum, or \$3.50 for six months, always in advance.

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Each additional insertion, half of the above rates.

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Ten cents per line for each insertic

All communications on business connected with this paper must be directed to the "American Organ," Washington city, and be post-paid.

All advertisements for the "Organ" should be handed into the office before twelve o'clock, M., of the day of publication.

"Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence—I conjure you to believe me, fallow-citizens—the jeal-ousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake; since history and experience prove, that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of a republican government." Washington.

"I hope we may find some means, in future, of shielding ourselves from foreign inhuence, political, commercial, or in whatever form it may be attempted. I can scarcely withhold myself from joining in the wish of Silas Dean—that there were an o-can of fire between this and the old world."—Jofferson.

Agents for the "American Organ."

ALVERD LEWRLIN, Richmend, Virginia.
W. L. WILLIARS, Temperance Temple, Gay street,
Baltimore, Maryland.
John P. Hilton (assisted by D. W. Bailer, 59 and
61 Walnut street, Cincinnati,) is our agent for Cincinnati and other cities in the west.
V. B. Palawa, the American Nowspaper Agent, is
Agend for this paper in the cities of Boston, New
York, and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered
to take advertisements and subscriptions at the
rates required by us. His receipts will be rearded as payments. His offices are—Boston, Seolay's Building; New York, Tribune Buildings; Phila
delphia, northwest corner Third and Chestnut sts.
A. D. CHALONSE, Burlington, (N. J.,) is agent for
M. J. Bernes, Portsmouth, Virginia.
George H. Perros, Fredericksburg, Vs.
J. C. Mongas, New Orleans.
S. CLOUGH, State of Redde Island.
D. S. YOUNG, Staunton, Vs.
LAY & BENOTHERS, No. 72 South Fourth st., Philadelphia, are authorized to obtain subscriptions for the
American Organ.
E. S. R. Butley, for Wilmington, Delaware.

merican Organ. E. S. R. Butler, for Wilmington, Delaware.

The Convention of the AMERICAN PARTY Tuesdey, the 18th of March, appointed the under signed a committee, to make publication, over thei

Basis Principles of the American Party of Virginia. Determined to preserve our political institutions in their original purity and vigor, and to keep them unadulterated and unimpaired by foreign infiltence, either civil or religious, as well as by home faction and home demagoguism; and believing that an American policy, religious, political, and commercial, necessary for the attainment of these ends, we shall observe and carry out in practice, the following principles:

ing principles:

1. That the suffrages of the American people for political offices, should not be given to any other than those born on our soil, and reared and matured under the influence of our institutions.

2. That no foreigner ought to be allowed to exercise the elective franchise, till he shall have resided within the United States a sufficient length of time to enable him to become acquainted with the principles and imbued with the spirit of our institutions, and until he shall have become the roughly identified with the great interests of our

5. That whilst no obstacle should be interposed to the immigration of all foreignours of honest and industrious habits, and all privileges and immunicies enjoyed by any native-boan citizens of our country should be extended to all such immigrants, xcept that of participating in any of our political administrations; yet all legal means should be adopted to obstruct and prevent the immigration of the vicious and worthless, the criminal and counter.

pauper.

4. That the American doctrine of religious toleration, and entire absence of all proscription for opinion's sake, should be cherished as one of the very fundamental principles of our civil freedom, and that any sect or party which believes and maintains that any foreign power, religious or palitical, has the right to control the conscience or direct has the right to control the consence or affect the conduct of a freeman, occupies a position which is totally at war with the principles of freedom of opinion, and which is mischievous in its tendency, and which principle, if carried into practice, would prove wholly destructive of our religious and civil

liberty.

5. That the Bible in the hands of every free citizen is the only permanent basis of all true liberty and genuine equality.

6. That the intelligence of the people is necessary to the right use and the continuance of our liberties, civil and religious; hence the propriety and importance of the promotion and fostering of all means of moral and intellectual culture by some adequate and permanent provision for general ed-

7. That the doctrine of availability, now so prev alent and controlling, in the nomination of candi dates for office, in total disregard to all principles of right, of truth, and of justice, is essentially wrong, and should be by all good men condemned

wrong, and should be by all good men condemned.

8. That, as a general rule, the same restrictions should be prescribed to the exercise of the power of removal from office, as are made necessary to be observed in the power of appointment thereto; and that executive influence and patronage should be scrupulously conferred and jealously guarded.

9. That the sovereignty of the States should be supreme in the exercise of all powers not expressly delegated to the federal government, and which may not be necessary and proper to carry out the powers so delegated, and that this principle should be observed and held sacred in all organizations of the American party.

10. That all sectarian intermeddling with politics or political institutions, coming from whatever source it may, should be promptly resisted by all ruch means as seem to be necessary and proper for this end.

source it may, should be promptly resisted by all such means as seem to be necessary and proper for this end.

11. That whilst the perpetuity of the present form of the federal government of the United States is actually necessary for the proper development of all the resources of this country, yet the principle of non-intervention, both on the part of the federal government and of the several States of the Union, in the municipal affairs of each other, is essential to peace and prosperity of our country, and to the well-being and permanence of our institutions, and at the same time the only reliable bond of brotherhood and union.

12. The red republicanism and licentious indulgence in the enjoyment of civil privileges, are as much to be feared and deprecated by all friends to well-regulated government and true liberty, as any of the forms of monarchy and despotism.

13. That the true interests and welfare of this country, the honor of this nation, the individual and private rights of its citizens, conspire to demand that all other questions arising from party organizations, or from any other source, should be held subordinate to and in practice made to yield to the great principles herein promulgated.

ANDREW E. KENNEDY, of Jefferson, GEORGE D. GRAY, of Culpeper, JOSIAH DABBS, of Halifax.

First. We shall advocate a repeal of the laws of naturalization, or if that cannot be accomplished, then such a modification of those

laws, as will prevent future immigrants from becoming citizens, short of a residence of twenty-one years, after taking the oath of allegiance to the United States, and of abjuration of all other powers, potentates, and princes.

Second. We shall advocate the passage of a

stringent law by Congress to prevent the immigration hither of foreigners, who are either paupers or criminals, and to send back to the ountries from which they come, all such foreigners of these classes as may, in violation of such law, hereafter reach our ports; and to require the President of the United States to demand from any government, which may send hither such classes of its subjects, imme-diate and ample satisfaction for such outrage, and a proper indemnity against the repetition

Third. We shall oppose the election or ap-pointment of any foreign-born citizen to any office of trust, honor or emolument, under the Federal or State governments, or the employment or enlistment of such persons in the army or navy in time of war; maintaining, as we do the opinion, that the native-born citizens of the United States have the right to govern the land of their birth; and that all immigrants from abroad should be centent with the enjoyment of life, liberty and property, under ou institutions, without seeking to participate in on, administration, or execution of

Fourth. We shall advocate and urge the adoption of such an amended form of an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and to be administered to all persons elected or appointed to any office of trust, honor, or emolument, under the Federal or State gov ernments, as will effectually exclude from such offices all persons, who shall not directly and explicitly recognise the obligations and binding force of the Constitution of the United States, as paramount to all obligations of adhesion or allegiance to any foreign prince, power, potentate, or authority whatever, under any and

Fifth. We shall maintain the doctrine that one of the States of this Union has the right to almit to the enjoyment of free suffrage any person of foreign birth, who has not been first made a citizen of the United States, accor "uniform rule" of naturalization pre scribed by Congress, under the provisi

Sixth. We shall oppose, now and hereafte any "union of Church and State," no matter what class of religionists shall seek to bring

Seventh. We shall vigorously maintain the nested rights of all persons, of native or foreign birth, and shall at all times oppose the slightest interference with such vested rights.

Eighth. We shall oppose and protest against all abridgment of religious liberty, holding it as a cardinal maxim, that religious faith is question between each individual and his God. and over which no political government, or other human power, can rightfully exercise any supervision or control, at any time, in any place,

Ninth. We shall oppose all "higher law" doctrines, by which the constitution is to be set at nought, violated, or disregarded, whether by politicians, by religionists, or by the adherents or followers of either, or by any other class of

persons.

Tenth. We shall maintain and defend the constitution as it stands, the Union as it exists, and the rights of the States, without diminution as guaranteed thereby: opposing at all times, and to the extent of our ability and influence, all who may assail them, or either of them.

Eleventh. We shall oppose no man, and sus-ain no man, on the ground of his opposition Whig measures; but we shall oppose those who oppose our doctrines, and sustain those who sustain our doctrines.

Theelfth. And lastly, we shall use our utmost exertions to build up an "American party," whose maxim shall be: AMERICANS SHALL BULE THEIR COUNTRY!

AN ACT for establishing religious freedom, passed in the Assembly of Virginia in the beginning of the year 1786:

AN ACT for establishing religious freedom, passed in the Assembly of Virginia in the beginning of the year 1785:

Well aware that Almighty God hath created the mind free; that all attempts to influence it by temporal punishments or burdens, or by civil incapacitations, tend only to beget habits of hypocrisy and meanness, and are a departure from the plan of the Holy Author of our religion, who, being Lord both of body and of mind, yet chose not to propagate by coercions on either, as was in his almighty power to do; that the impious presumption of legislatures and rulers, civil as well as ecclesiastical, who, being themselves but fallitle and uninspired men, hare assumed dominion over the faith of others, setting up their own opinions and modes of thinking as the only true and infallible, and as such endeavoring to impose them upon others, bath established and maintained false religions over the greatest part of the world, and through all time; that to compel a man to furnish contributions of money for the propagation of opinions which he disbelieves, is simul and tyrannical; that even the forcing him to support this or that teacher of his own religious persuasion is depriving him of the comfortable liberty of giving his contributions to the particular pastor whose morals he would make his pattern, and whose powers he feels most persuasive to righteousness, and is withdrawing from the ministry those temporal rewards, which, proceeding from an approbation of their personal conduct, are an additional incitement to earnest and unremitting labors for the instruction of mankind; that our civil rights have no dependence on our religious opinions more than our opinions in physics or geometry; that, therefore, the procerising of any ditizen as unworthy the public confidence by laying upon him an incapacity of being called to the offices of trust and emolument, unless he profess or renounce this or that religious opinion, is depriving him injuriously of those pivileges and advantages to which, in common with his follow

ments of others only as they shall square with, or differ from, his own; that it is time enough, for the rightful purposes of civil government, for its officers to interfere when principles break out into overt acts against peace and good order; and, finally, that truth is great, and will prevail if left, to herself, that she is the proper and sufficient antagonist of error, and has nothing to fear from the conflict, unless by human interposition disarmed of her natural weapons, free argument and debate, errors ceasing to be dangerous when it is permitted freely to combat them.

Be it, therefore, enacted by the General Assembly, That no man shall be compelled to frequent or support any religious worship, place, or ministry whatsoever, nor shall he be enforced, restrained, molested, or burdened in his body or goods, nor shall he otherwise sufferon account of this religious opinions or belief, but that all men shall be free to profess, and by argument to maintain, their opinions in matters of religion, and that the same shall in no wise diminish, enlarge, or affect their civil capacities.

And though we well know this Assembly, elected

in no wise diminish, enlarge, or affect their civil capacities.

And though we well know this Assembly, elected by the people for the ordinary purposes of legislation only, have no power to restrain the acts of succeeding assemblies, constituted with powers equal to our own; and that, therefore, to declare this act irrevocable would be of no effect in law; yet, we are free to declare, and do declare, that the rights hereby asserted are of the natural rights of mankind, and that if any act shall be hereafter passed to repeal the present, or to narrow its operations, such an act will be an infringement of natural right.

The following preamble and resolutions, adopted at a mass meeting of the citizens of Washington, on the 27th day of September last, present the general sentiments of the "American party" in this city, and will doubtless be read with interest by the friends of American principles throughout the country, to wit:

government have our hearty consent to go elsewhere in the pursuit of happiness.

Resolved, That the fourth resolution of the meeting at Carun's Saloon, recommending to the President of the United States procerption of all officers of the federal government who may have thought fit to become members of the association of Know Knothings—a recommendation which, before its adoption, had been recognised and acted upon by the Executive of the United States—proposes an alarming and

comes members of the association of know Knothings—a recommendation which, before its adoption, had been recognised and acted upon by the Executive of the United States—proposes an alarming and dangerous infractions of the principles of self-government, and ealls for the prompt and decisive rebuke of all the free clissme, of these United States, without distinction of party, seet, or creed.

Recolecal, That warry Protestant denomination in the United States maintains the constitutional principle of a separation of Church and State—in which principle many American Catholics sincerely concur, while on the other hand, the Papal Church abroad openly, and slaways, and everywhere maintains the doctrine of obedience of the civil to the ecclesiastical authority, both in Europe and America; the sad and ruinous effects of which, in the one, are seen in countiess enigrants from its tyranny and missery to our own happy land, and in the other, in the ignorance and porerty of the masses, in the wealth and vices of the clergy, and in the ceaseless insurrections, massacres, and proverbial instability of our Southern sister Republics.

Recolecal, That upon these principles we appeal from the opinions, whose proclamation has caused this meeting, to the people of the United States; and, although we might infer they are an exponent of executive feelings, from the official positions of those who controlled the proceedings, yet we will still hope that the President, who alone has the power, will arrest the proscription already begun of faithful office-bolders, both Democrasts and Whigs, for daring to entertain American and Protestant sentiments, and will reject the mercenary suggestion tyred upon him by the fourth resolution of the meeting last week, as a covert scheme to grafify the appetite of office-seekers at the expense of many who realously and efficiently aided in his elevation to power, and whose removal under existing circumstances will fix an indebible stain upon him as a man and as the President of the United States.

Rec

PROSPECTUS "AMERICAN ORGAN," A Daily and Weekly Paper, published in Washington City, D. U., by
AN ASSOCIATION OF NATIVE AMERICANS.

E have reached an important crisis in our po-litical history. The two leading parties in our country, hitherto separated by broad lines, either of principle or of policy, differ now scarcely in any thing but in sames.

country, hitherto separated by broad lines, either of principle or of policy, differ now scarcely in any thing but in sames.

A National Bank, formerly an essential point of difference between rival perties, has now no advocates. A Protective Tariff for the sake of protection, which once divided parties and distracted our National Councils, has become obsolete, as a question of party policy, simply because a "recember tariff" affords incidental protection to American Manufactures. A modification of the details of our present tariff system is all that is demanded by the most strenuous advocates of protection to American Industry.

The distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the several States, as formerly claimed by one party, and the application of those proceeds solely in sid of the national Treasury, as claimed by the other party, have both yielded to a compromise of these conflicting opinions, so far, at least, as to sink these questions as issues between Whigs and Democrats. A plan formed of a compound of "agusters sovereignty," of "graduation," and of a "surrender to the States" in which they lie, seems likely to withdraw the public lands from the arena of future party contests.

The impresensed of harbora and rivers by congressional aid, on which political parties have hitherto differed at different times, has now become less a question of principle than of local and sectional contest; and it will doubtless be adjusted by the next Congress, upon that basis of liberality and justice demanded by the spirit of the age and the true interests of the country.

Other questions, of minor importance, on which, at

gress, upon that basis of liberality and justice demanded by the spirit of the age and the true interests of the country.

Other questions, of minor importance, on which, at different times, the two prominent parties of the country disagreed, have now, by a change of circumstances, become obsolete. What, then, remain as issues of any theoretical or practical importance between Whigs and Demecratis? We know of none; and if these hitherto rival parties shall maintain their respective organizations, they will do so for the mere sake of the spoils of power?

But new issues have arisen, having no reference to the party organizations of Whigs and Democratissues which are vastly important in their bearing upon the future welfare of the country—and which issues must, in their discussion, progress, and termination, annihilate these two parties, which, for years past, have battled, with alternate success, for political supremery.

A new ora, is at hand—as era, which will be char.

The publication will commence on the lkh day of November daily, and on the 20th weekly.

A cust capital, amply sufficient to commence and to continue the enterprise, has been subscribed and secured to be advanced by a number of wealth and influential gentlemen; and we are insured a didy circulation surpassing that of any paper flow published in Waskington city. The number of our weekly subscribers will depend upon the enthusiasm of our friends in the several States, but we have such assurances that we cannot doubt we shall commence with many thousands; and that a year will not transpire before our weekly list will be swelled to more than one handled the sand.

Our position at the seat of the federal government, the centre of our political system, where all the representatives of the States, and of the people annually assemble, and where prominent men of all parises periodically adjourn for many months, is considered by us, and by our friends, as the most favorable one for the publication of the onean or his party shall vocacy of the doctribes and policy of this party shall

vocacy of the doctrines and policy of this party shall give us a claim to its support, we know we shall descree, and we trust we shall receive it.

We cannot perhaps more distinctly and concisely define the basis on which the American Organ is catablished than by presenting the following extract, which we copy and adopt from an address of a former President of the Missouri Native American Association, and published at St. Louis in February, 1841, to wit:

which we copy and adopt from an address of a former President of the Missouri Native American Association, and published at St. Louis in February, 1841, to wit:

"The represtuation of American February, 1841, in wit:

"The represtuation of American Presents in our order, American Richest our Motto, AND The American President out, perpetuate our freedom and protect our native rights; nor shall we at any time deviate from the path of duty as the organ of the American party, and the advence of American rights.

We shall neither sustain nor oppess any political measures on the ground that they emanate from a Democratic or from a Waig administration; but we shall discuss all political questions with the most perfect freedom from favor or prejudice, toward the present or any future administration. Keeping always in view the principles and purposes of the American party, we shall battle for those principles and purposes, while as an independent journal, we shall approve what we think is right and condemn what we think is wrong in the principles of all public men and of all political parties. The editor of the American Organ, will be a Democratio of the American Organ, the tendency of which would be to prejudice the rights or wound the feelings of the citizens of any of the States.

No essay or editorial shall ever appear in the American Organ, the tendency of which would be to prejudice the rights or wound the feelings of the citizens of any of the States, for as the influence of this paper shall extend, the constitutional rights of each, and of all the States, and accessive right to determine whether or not elimety shall exist within its borders. We shall therefore oppose all apitation of the question of elawery, either is Congress or out of it.

The "American Organ," will advocate the free and untrammelled exercise of the rights of conscience, on all questions connected with religious faith; but it will, by all fair and respectful arguments, oppose foreign domination over American ciseens, from whatever quarter it m

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Almanae for the City of Washington. TRAVEL.

For Bultimore.
The cars leave daily at 6 and 81/4 A. M., and 3 and P. M.

5 P. M. For Alexandria.

The Washington and Alexandria boat leaves Page's Wharf, Seventh street, hourly. Fare five ets. For Kackville.

The stage leaves every morning at 7 o'clock. Fare \$1. Office, corner of D and 5th streets.

For Upper Marlboro'.

The stage leaves every morning at 7 o'clock. Fare \$1. Office, northwest corner of D and 5th sts.

For Gordonsville.

The cars leave Alexandria daily, at 7\(\frac{1}{2}\) o'clock, for Gordonsville and intermediate places.

For Richmond.

The boat leaves the wharf at the terminus of 12th

For Richmond.

The boat leaves the wharf at the terminus of 12th street daily at 1 A. M., and 8 o'clock, P. M. Fare \$5.50.

street daily at 1 A. M., and 8 o'clock, P. M. Fare \$25.50.

For Leesburg.
The stage leaves Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Office, United States Hotel.

California Steamers.

The regular mail steamers leave New York on the 5th and 20th of each month. Persons desirous of writing from this city should mail their letters on the 5d and 18th of each month.

The Post Office.

The Northern and Eastern Mail is opened at 8 o'clock A. M., and half past 7 P. M.; closes at 4 P. M. and 9 P. M.

The Great Southern Mail is opened at 8 A. M., and closes at 6 P. M. The Southern Mail, as far South as Wilmington, North Carolina, arrives at half past 3 P. M., closes at 9 P. M.

The Northwestern Mail is open at half past 7 P. M., closes at 3 P. M.

Rates of Postage:

Each halfounce, under 8,000 miles, prepaid, 8 cents Each half ounce, under 8,000 miles, prepaid, 5 cents; unpaid, 5 cents.
Each half ounce, over 8,000 miles, prepaid, 6 cents; unpaid, 10 cents.
All printed matter in general—anywhere in the United States;
First three ounces - - 1 cent.
Each subsequent ounce - - 1 cent.

Each subsequent ounce -If not prepaid, double these rates. IWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—paid quarterly, in

Books, bound or unbound, weighing not more than 4 pounds, may be sent by mail, for each oz, as follows:

Under 8,000 milles, prepaid, 1 cent. Unpaid, 134 ct.

Over " " 35 " 8 cts.

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"Periodicals, in the sense used above, are publications issued once in three months or oftener."

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Charges New York and Philadelphia prices, anguarantees his work to be equal to any done in thoseties.

mar 9—1y

R. B. DONALDSON, DENTIST: Office, southwest corner of 7th and D streets, on square from the Avenue,
(Entrance on D street.)
WASHINGTON, D. C.

E. OWEN & SON, Military and Naval
MERCHANT TAILORS,
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Let Naval and Military uniforms executed in the

neatest style. mar 2—dtf

GOD AND OUR NATIVE LAND!

S. of A.—George Washington Camp
No. 1, meets every Friday evening at Tem
perance Hall, E street, between 9th and 10th streets
WM. H. SIBLEY,
feb 3—dly

Recording Socretary.

Henry L. Thomas is agent for the American Organ in the Fifth and Sixth Wards. All persons wishing to subscribe, or failing to receive the paper regularly, will please leave name and address at his residence A street north between 3d and 4th cast, Capitol Hill, or Bates's Drug Store, Navy Yard, or at the office of the American Organ.

Tay James A. Calhoun having taken the agency of the "American Organ" in Georgetown, will hereafter serve subscribers. Any persons wishing to subscribe, by leaving their address at Welch's or Dr. Linthieum's, or at his residence, 34 Jefferson street, will be attended to. Those who are indebted to our former agent, will settle only with the subscriber.

JAMES A. CALHOUN.

ber. JAMES A. CALHOUN.

1-F PERSONS residing in the First and
Second wards desiring to subscribe to the "Arrancan Organ," will leave their names at William H.
Hilton's, Agent, No. 595. Eleventh street, between I and K, and at Mr. Carroll's shee store, No. 117 Pennaylvania avenue, between Twentieth and Twentyfirst stacet.

The second residing in the 3d or 4th wards, who desire to become subscribers to the Daily or Weekly American Organ, will leave their names and ammber of residence at either of the following places, viz: Adamson's Book and Periodical Store, Seventh Street, opposite the Post Office; Evans's Drug Store, corner of Seventh and I, or R. Y. Payne's Drug Store, corner of Fourth and Massachusetts avenue.

B. W. BATES, Agent.

avenue.

EF JOHN P. HALL, agent for the American Organ, 7th Ward, No. 646 6th street south, between F and G. Persons who desire to subscribe for the paper will please leave their names and residence at Mr. Hall'a, and Mr. Boswell's Drug Store, corner of 7th street and Virginia avenue.

JET GOODS.

HAVE just received a good supply, which I will sell at importers prices at the O. HOOD'S, dec 15—dtf 418 Penn. arenne.

STIMULATING Liniment, or Pain De-

stroyer, a sovereign Specific for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, for all kinds of Actes, Pains—also for Corns, Head-ache and Ear-ache, when proceeding from cold.

Dimerious ron Usn.—This Liminent must be applied with the fingers and well rubbed in, night and morning, sparingly, but perseveringly. For sore threat of any kind, and Tooth-ache, it has not its equal-for pain in the Back, immediately over the region of the kidneys, if well applied, it will give almost immediate relief.

JAMES A. CONNOR.
Agent for the District of Columbia.

From the Endinburgh Witness Muffled Thunder.

After the year 1848 came the year 1849. We do not mean just the literal and simple truism we have now stated. What we wish to say is, that after the sudden revolution which threatened to consummate the downfall of the Papacy, came the as sudden reaction which promised to float it back to its old supremacy. As we had not believed in the sudden and instant destruction of that system in the one case, so we were not dismayed in the other, when the tide turned, and full domination appeared to be once more within the grasp of other, when the tide turned, and full domination appeared to be once more within the grasp of Rome. We knew it was but a surface current, and no change in the world's great tide; and that all the advantage the Papacy could reap from it was but a reprieve—a very short reprieve. The tendencies of the age, and the aspirations of the human mind, though for the moment checked and beat back by the armed hand of power, had undergone, we were well assured, no change; and we felt that in a very short time the great forces at the bottom of society would assert their superiority to any mere organizations, however powerful, upon its surface. Whenever that time should come, we believed that affairs would again flow in a channel any mere organizations, however powerful, upon its surface. Whenever that time should come, we believed that affairs would again flow in a channel adverse to that great spiritual despotism which has so long oppressed Europe, and would bring the Papacy into its normal condition of waning influence, of hampered prerogative, of growing embarrassment, of humfliations, losses, and disappointments, till the next outbreak should take place in Europe, from which it might not escape so easily as it did in the last revolution. Matters are coming netty much into the state we anticipated,

as it did in the last revolution. Matters are coming pretty much into the state we anticipated.

In every quarter of the sky of Rome presages of trouble are appearing. Sardinia is becoming anti-Romanist despite itself. When it made its vows at the altar of liberty, in 1848, it never meant to be disloyal to the Pope. It was a Roman Catholic kingdom it was determined to remain. In its new constitution, it solemnly recognised the Roman Catholic religion as the sole religion of the State; and we are not sure that even at this moment its government. sure that even at this moment its government would permit any of its subjects, unless he were a Vaudois, to erect a sanctuary under another creed. Thus Sardinia made its vows to freedom, and swore

sure that even at this moment its government would permit any of its subjects, unless he were a Vaudois, to creet a sanctuary under another creed. Thus Sardinia made its vows to freedom, and swore allegiance to canon law at the same instant. We smile at this attempt to reconcile the service of two such masters; to combine liberty and tyranny in one government. But ten years ago, how many men were there in this country, how many of those who guide public opinion in the press, or the pulpit even—who would have seen anything absurd or impossible in the attempt of Piedmont saw nothing impossible in it; and so her vows at either alter were made with equal sincerity. She was one of the most devoted Roman Catholic countries in all Europe, and resolved to abide so. At the same time, she was determined not to turn back from the constitutional path which she had so happily found when the other Italian States missed it.

And so, moving on with her double faith in liberty and tyranny, and her eyes steadfastly fixed on the constitutional path, she has been consing every day since into collision with some part or other of Papal prerogative; and now, after a six years' course—dreaming all the while that she was moving obediently in the Papal orbit, and had strayed not a hair's breadth from it—she awakes to find that she is well nigh antagonistic to Rome, and that the sentence of excommunication, as a rebel in law and a heretic in faith, is suspended over her head. Thus have facts taught Piedmont what to reasonings, no arguments, no books, could have taught her—even this, that the Papacy is the root of all the despotism of Europe. We do not say that she has learned that leason fully even yet; but she is making no inconsiderable progrees, and a little longer continuance in the same course will perfect her in it. Contrary to her own publicly expressed resolutions and cherished wishes, she has become, we do not say that she is making at being patriotic, she has become schismatic; and now the inquiry is foreing itself upon her, wh

tered resolutions than at the overt acts of

ture course of Spain; but we lookless at the regittered resolutions than at the overt acts of nations; and more at the aspirations and tendencies of the mational will than at either. We know enough of the Papacy, not to know that every inch of constitutional liberty won by a people is just to much lost to Rome; and we doubt not that the Pope would thank the rulers of Spain far more heartly would they lay aside their project of sequestrating the convent lands, than were they to record every day of their lives fine resolutions, pledging themselves to continue in the Papal faith, which, they may be assured, count for little at the Vatican, while they are actually appropriating the Papal revenues.

And then, to add to these perplexities at home, there is rising in the East an ominous war, which may bring good to Italy, but can scarce bring it evil; and in the Wost, a not less ominous society, known by the name of the "Know-Nothinga," though why we cannot tell, unless it is because they know everything, and who, in the extent of their organization, the mystery that cenceals their persons and intentions, and the celerity with which they execute their resolutions, rival the Jesuit. With the rise of this society, the high hopes which the Pope has been building on America have given way. He never doubted that, by cajoling Amelican statesmen, and flattering American democracy, he should be able at no distant day to substitute for the worn-out countries of Spain and Italy, the rising cities and boundless resources of the New World. The "Know-Nothings," however, have resolved to dispute the claims of this "Lord of the earth and its countries," and have determined that America shall remain with the Americans.

Lest the memories of former deeds should fade, Rome is doing her best to revire them. Re-enact these deeds she cannot, at this particular moment, but it is the power, not the will, that is awanting. Since we last adverted to this subject, the Pontifical fulmination against Piedmont has appeared; and though, compared w

nature.

If it enforces nothing, it relinquishes nothing. It asserts the inviolability of all Rome's rights; it holds to be void and null all that is done against them; and in lack of pressur power, she postpones the vindication of these rights to the hour when she, the world's judge and rules. pones the vindicators when she, the world's judge and ruler, shall summon to her tribunal the kings and nations of the earth, and deal with them according to their deeds. The allocution brands the proposed measure respecting the monasteries as "contrary to all natures."